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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1916.

NEW YEAR BALL  
IS GIVEN IN HONOR  
OF THE SAVANTSGoverning Board of Union  
Hosts at Pan-American  
Building.DELEGATES MAKE MERRY  
AFTER A WEEK OF WORKBrazilian Ambassador and Mme. da  
Gama Head the Receiv-  
ing Line.

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS THURSDAY

Mr. Wilson Will Address Members of  
the Scientific Congress and Will  
Be Introduced by the  
Chilean Envoy.

A great reception and ball, held at the Pan-American Union building last night, brought to a close the activities of the first week of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, which convened in Washington last Monday, and is to continue until January 8.

With the governing board of the Pan-American Union as hosts, and with a gay and brilliant assemblage which included every circle of Washington society in attendance at the ball, last night's festivity in honor of the Latin American delegates to the congress will live in the history of the congress as one of the principal events now taking place in Washington with the intention of drawing the Americas closer in spirit. After a hard week's work in the discussion of various questions of political and educational and scientific interest, the delegates to the congress and their friends welcomed the relaxation of the reception and ball afforded, and every opportunity was taken to enjoy to the full the hospitality which can be extended in such beautiful and inspiring scenes and settings as the Pan-American building affords.

## President Wilson Will Speak.

The next great gathering of the congress will be Thursday evening next, and members of the executive committee informed delegates present at the reception last night that when President Wilson addresses the congress then, as he is scheduled to do, there will be no other speaker except Ambassador Suarez of Chile, the president of the congress, who will make an introductory speech.

Many of the visiting delegates to the congress, who were present at the Pan-American Union building last night, and who include leaders in the political and scientific thought of Latin America, declared that the meeting was here, aside from the results of the many intricate discussions of scientific and political questions, a social and cultural feast at the score or more of substantial sessions, had accomplished vast results in the strengthening of the friendship of the American peoples. The hospitality shown by the United States, on the one hand, and the responsive chord it has found among the visitors, on the other, were features generally recognized as almost historic in their significance.

## Developments of the Week.

Among specific developments of the week's sessions the delegates have been particularly impressed by Secretary Lansing's advocacy in an address of a pan-Americanism that could mean "one for all, all for one," and by the speech of Elihu Root, a former Secretary of State, in which he told the Latin American delegates that "so long as the spirit of American freedom shall continue it shall range us side by side with you, great and small, for the maintenance of the rights of nations." The formal proposal made by the United States early in the week for a pan-American convention to settle questions of boundary disputes and to prohibit shipments of arms to revolutionary forces also continued to attract an absorbing topic of conversation among delegates.

There was no session of the congress yesterday, a meeting previously planned having been canceled to allow the delegates a New Year day free to their families and fill luncheons and dinner engagements. Today several Washington churches will hold special service for visiting Latin Americans.

## The Receiving Party.

At last night's reception the receiving party, which stood at the head of the flight of stairs to the left, included the Brazilian ambassador and Mme. de Gama, the Cuban minister and Mme. de Cespedes and the minister from Salvador and Mme. Zaldivar. The Marine Band was stationed in the Columbus room, and as rapidly as guests arrived and had been greeted they entered the Hall of the Americas, where dancing began at an early hour and continued until late.

Every once in a while parties left the dancing room to stroll down the staircases to the patio to "sit out" the night of stars to the left, included the Brazilian ambassador and Mme. de Gama, the Cuban minister and Mme. de Cespedes and the minister from Salvador and Mme. Zaldivar. The Marine Band was stationed in the Columbus room, and as rapidly as guests arrived and had been greeted they entered the Hall of the Americas, where dancing began at an early hour and continued until late.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ALLIES ECHOING  
PONCARE SLOGAN,  
"VICTORY IN 1916"Entente Powers Thoroughly  
Optimistic as to Their Final  
Success in Present War.PRESIDENT OF FRANCE  
PRAISES HIS SOLDIERSSees Dishonor, Ruin and Servitude  
in Any Peace of Sus-  
picious Form.

## CONFIDENCE IN ENGLAND

Efforts Will Not Be Checked Until  
Maximum of Power Is Reached,  
Says Sir Edward  
Carson.

PARIS, January 1.—The slogan sounded by President Poincare in his message of thanks to the brave troops of France—"Nineteen sixteen will be our year of victory"—is being borne on the lips of all allied nations today. From highest officialdom to the lowliest peasantry there is serene optimism. Despite German successes and apparent Teuton ascendancy on practically every battlefield in the months marking the life of the present great struggle, the allies today are more confident than ever. President Poincare's address, which has just been made public, probably is the most accurate reflection of the sentiment prevailing not only in France, but England, Russia and Italy, of any yet issued.

## Sentiment Determined.

"Like you, my noble friends, I have read with emotion in the army bulletin messages addressed to you on the eve of the new year by the mayors of our large cities," says President Poincare. "The same language is used by all these French cities, and it is easy today to draw from these numerous expressions the unanimous sentiment of the country.

"Everywhere you have seen maintained without effort this sacred union spontaneously established seventeen months ago under the menace of the enemy. Why would not the civil population follow the example of the agreement and harmony which you give it? In the trenches and on the battlefields constantly diversify your attention from secondary objects, and you know that your patriotic mission cannot be performed by others.

"While you are thus sacrificing everything to the salvation of the nation it is not natural that those who are your friends, your brothers, your comrades, should prevent them from meeting at your side the fatigue and perils of war, and the French people feel the same affliction and there is not one who does not listen with respect to the stern lesson of service. Let us, therefore, with patience, of will, of calm, of confidence and of serenity."

## Interests Kept in Mind.

"The mayors of France have spoken of some of the charities resulting from the successful joining of hearts. Most of these institutions are destined to aid you, your aged parents, your children, your wounded or imprisoned brothers. In cities farthest from the front your condition thus remains constantly present in all minds and concentrates, as is well in view of the tragic realities of the time, the thoughts of those who might be inclined to forget.

"The morning which has darkened the home of so many families, should be less severely afflicted the pious obligation of meditation and gravity. All the French people feel the same affliction and there is not one who does not listen with respect to the stern lesson of service. Let us, therefore, with patience, of will, of calm, of confidence and of serenity."

## Resolution to Vanquish.

"Everywhere it is the same—a determined resolution to hold fast, to endure and to vanquish. Every one knows the stakes of the war are great, and that the outcome concerns not only our dignity, but our life. Shall tomorrow be the vassals of a foreign empire? Shall our industries, our commerce, our agriculture, be placed forever under the influence of a power which openly flatters itself on aspiring to universal domination, or shall we safeguard our economic independence and national autonomy? This is a terrible problem, which admits of no halfway solution.

"Any peace which came to us with suspicious form and equivocal purpose would bring us only dishonor, ruin and servitude. The free and pure people of our race, our most venerated traditions, the ideas which are dearest to our hearts, the soul of the nation, everything which has been left by our ancestors and all that we ourselves own would be the prey of German brutality.

## Must Carry on War.

"Who, then, would, by impatience or lassitude, thus sell to Germany the past and future of France? Yes, certainly the war is long. It is rigorous and it is bloody, but how much future suffering are we spared by our present suffering? No French person desired this war. All the governments since 1871 have endeavored to avoid such a war. Now that it has been declared against us in spite of ourselves, we must carry it on with our faithful allies until we have gained victory, the annihilation of German militarism and the entire reconstruction of France. To permit ourselves to falter even momentarily would be to betray the French people."

(Continued on Second Page.)

REJUVENATED RUSS  
ARMY IS PRESSING  
ATTACKS UPON FOEBoth Sides Claim Advantage in  
Series of Linked Battles  
in East.FLANKING OF CZAR'S MEN  
IN GALICIA REPORTEDTeutons, With Large Reinforce-  
ments, Are Said to Num-  
ber 1,500,000.

## LOSSES SAID TO BE HEAVY

Hundreds of Dead Left on Fields  
After Severe Charges Upon Aus-  
trians, According to  
Vienna.

LONDON, January 1.—The rejuvenated Russian army, equipped with munitions from Japan, America and England, is engaged in a great attack on the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia. Reports from Vienna and Petrograd claim the advantage for their respective forces, but neither capital describes decisive results. The details, which are few and conflicting, give no definite description of the battle line.

Berlin reports that Russian forces in eastern Galicia have been flanked and repulsed.

Large forces of Germans and Austrians have been brought up for the battle now in progress in eastern Galicia, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says.

A series of linked battles is proceeding on the southwestern front, it is claimed. The Austro-German armies under Field Marshal von Mackensen and Gen. Pfanger, which are engaged from the Pripiet river to the Rumanian frontier, are estimated at 1,500,000 men.

## Advantage With Russ, Claim.

"Only fragmentary news of the fighting has been received, but it is stated authoritatively that the Austro-German forces have made progress nowhere, and that such changes as have occurred on this front have been to the advantage of the Russians." The following official statement is issued tonight by the Austrian war office describes the recent fighting on the eastern front as follows:

"Fighting in east Galicia continues with undiminished violence. Yesterday the brunt of the fighting was on our front in the middle and lower Stripa region. In the region northeast of Bucacz, shortly after noon, the Russian artillery became active, their fire continuing until evening, when the enemy began an attack.

## Hundreds of Dead Left.

At some places they advanced four or five times as far as our entanglements, but their assaults everywhere collapsed, owing to the severity of our fire. At night the enemy retired to his original positions, 600 to 1,000 paces in the rear, abandoning hundreds of dead and wounded. The attacks which the Russians made near Jaslowiec, south of Bucacz, and near Uszczekow on the Dniester river, met the same fate as those of the Middle Stripa region.

## On Bessarabian Front.

On the Bessarabian front the day was comparatively quiet. The positions occupied by the army of Gen. Count von Koller in the upper Stripa river and the army of Gen. Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli on the Ikwa were subjected to a hostile artillery fire. The Russian battalion which attacked south of Erestiani on the front occupied by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, was scattered. On the Sty and Bug, north of Czortkowsk, German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured hostile advanced posts. Near Kolodia and east of Rafajowka we repulsed an attack.

Rumania Concentrating  
Three Army Corps Upon  
Frontiers of Bulgaria

LONDON, January 1.—Rumania is concentrating three army corps on the Bulgarian frontiers, according to French wireless reports.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says reliable information has been received there to the effect that one German battalion has reached Monastir, in southwestern Serbia near the Greek border, and that an Austrian mountain battery is expected.

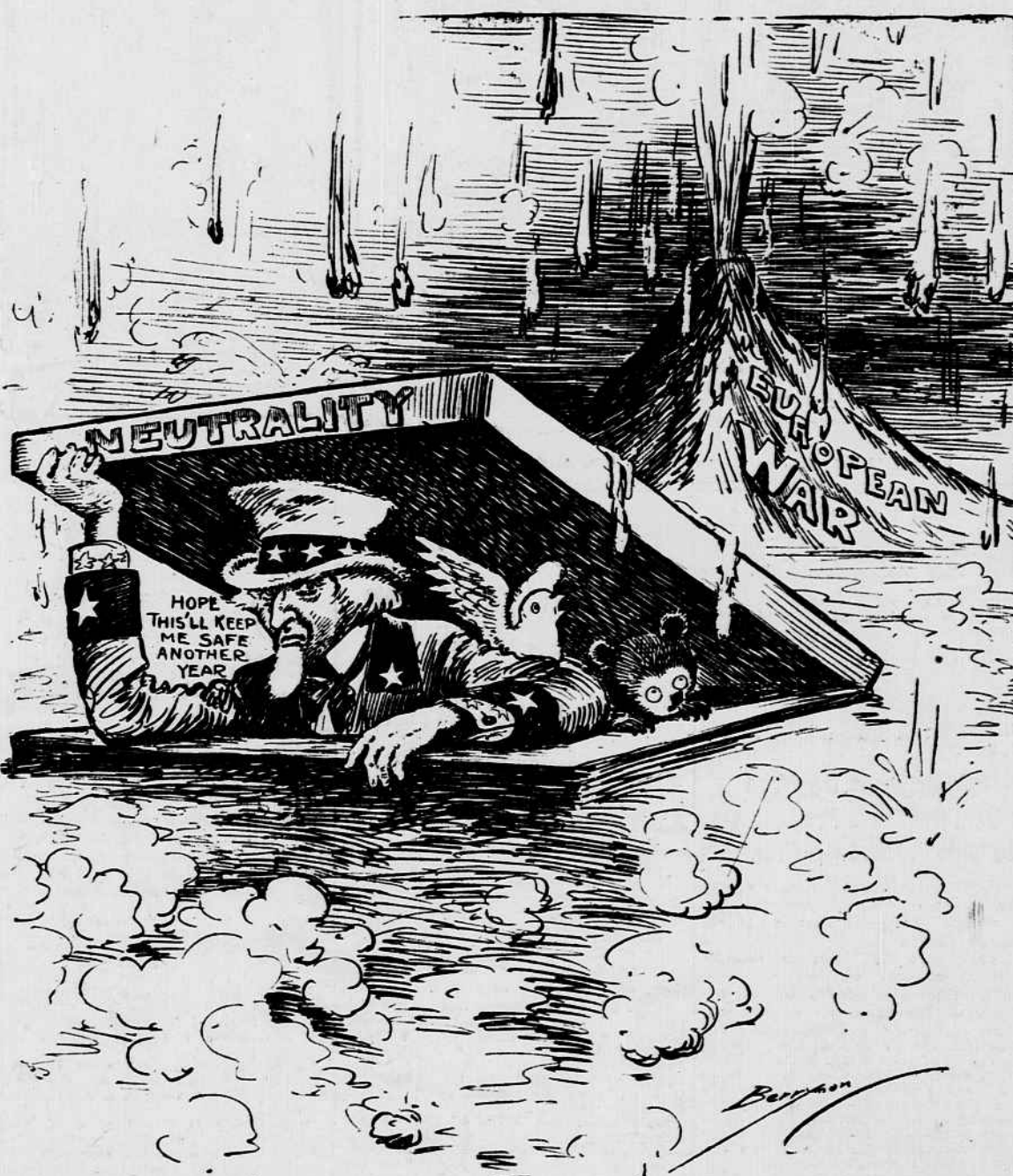
In consequence of reconnaissances by French aeroplanes over Monastir machine guns have been placed on top of the highest buildings.

Count Sallis-Sewels, at present military commander at Vienna, has been appointed military governor general of Serbia.

The American consul, John E. Kehl, has taken over the interests at Saloniki of Austria-Hungary, according to the correspondent at Athens of the Havas News Agency.

## Arrest of Consuls.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT RECEIVES  
ON NEW YEAR DAYShakes Hands With 500,  
Mostly Country People  
Near Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., January 1.—President Wilson held his first official New Year reception this evening in the lobby of the hotel here, where he and Mrs. Wilson are spending their honeymoon. He shook hands with about 500 persons. Later he was host at a public tea.

The callers, mostly country people from a radius of thirty miles about Hot Springs, were received by the President and Mrs. Wilson as they stood before a fireplace near the hotel entrance. Mr. Wilson greeted each cordially and smilingly introduced his bride.

Mrs. Wilson at Tea Table.

Mrs. Wilson was gowned in blue georgette crepe, with blue lace sleeves and a high collar. At the tea Mrs. Wilson officiated at a small table set apart for her and her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson took a long motor ride and a three-mile walk today, after a rainstorm had driven them from the golf links. They motored to Warm Springs, Va., and returned by a circuitous route, alighting at Healing Springs, three miles away, and walking the remainder of the distance. They walked leisurely, stopping several times to talk with children who trooped out to meet them.

Austrian Affair Up.

Information regarding the situation with Austria was forwarded to the President by Secretary Lansing today, but its nature was not disclosed. Mr. Wilson would not comment on the possible effect of the sinking of the liner Persia, saying he could not form any opinion until he had more complete information.

Many messages of New Year greeting came to the President, several of them from heads of foreign governments. None was made public here.

## OUTPUT OF FLOUR IN 1915.

PRODUCTION OF KANSAS CITY MILLS EXCEEDS ALL FORMER RECORDS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 1.—Production of flour by Kansas City mills exceeded all former records in the year just closed. Compilation today of the weekly reports made in 1915 by the various mills showed an output of 2,750,000 barrels, compared with 2,377,000 barrels in 1914.

Receipts of hay in the local market in 1915 were the largest in its history. Official figures showed the receipts of 25,141 carloads, compared with 26,241 cars in 1914.

## MINIMUM WAGE IN FORCE.

MASSACHUSETTS LAW DECREED AFFECTS 10,000 WOMEN AND GIRLS.

BOSTON, January 1.—A decree establishing a minimum wage for 10,000 women and girls employed in retail stores in this state went into effect today. The decree was issued by the state board of labor, and is the first of its kind in the state.

(Continued on Second Page.)

U. S. RELIEF PARTY IS FORCED  
TO LEAVE ALBANIAN PORTS.

ROME, Italy, January 1.—Complaints are being made at the attitude of the Italian authorities at Albanian ports toward foreigners. Several Americans, including William W. Howard of New York, secretary of the Albanian relief party, were compelled to depart from Durazzo, whither they had gone on the American steamer Albania.

The authorities explained that their course of action is necessary for the protection of foreigners, who otherwise might be endangered by Austrian attacks on these ports, several of which already have been made. It is said that, although the generosity of philanthropic Americans who desire to assist the Albanians is appreciated highly, everything must give way to military considerations.

## WINS HONORS IN RUSSIA THESSALONIKI IS LOCATED

Dr. Philip Newton of Washington  
Returns to United States as  
Brigadier General.

Making Port Under Own Power Con-  
veyed by Sister Ship,  
the Patris.

NEWPORT, R. I., January 1.—Finding that the disabled Greek liner Thessaloniki was proceeding into New York under her own power, with the Patris of the same line acting as convoy, the coast guard cutter Seneca headed back for New York this afternoon after a two-day search.

The Seneca failed to locate the disabled steamer until today. She had drifted 150 miles off her course to the southward and had been discovered by the Patris 32 miles southeast of Ambrose Channel lightship.

The Seneca had been searching in the vicinity of Nantucket lightship, where the Thessaloniki last gave her position, without finding any trace of her.

This afternoon the coast guard cutter picked up a radiogram from the Patris, saying the Thessaloniki had been located and that she was able to make port without additional assistance.

It was realized that should an Austro-Hungarian submarine have destroyed the vessel the Vienna government might offer the explanation that there had not been sufficient time for new instructions conforming to the assurances contained in the last Ancona note to reach submarine commanders. It was pointed out that this note was delivered to Ambassador Penfield only Wednesday and that the attack on the Persia occurred Thursday.

No Data on Instructions.

Whether new instructions regarding submarine attacks went out from the State Department with the delivery of the note, or at some prior time, is not known here.

Should such an explanation from Vienna be accompanied with proper disavowal and provision for reparation, it was considered likely that the United States would accept it.

Officials of the State Department are not inclined to doubt the good faith of the assurances given by Austria in its last note.

Among the passengers on the Baltic were Dr. P. Newton of the American Red Cross, who is returning from the Russian front, where he served the past year, and a Russian physician.

The accident was caused by the operator throwing the wrong switch.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST  
ON L-FATED LINER NOW  
DEDUCTION IN LONDONSINKING OF PERSIA  
PRESENTS PROBLEM.Details of Torpedoing of British  
Steamship Anxiously  
Awaited by U. S. Officials.GRAVITY OF SITUATION  
NOT MINIMIZED HERENew Dangers Threaten Relations  
With Central Powers, Seemingly  
Just Nearing Adjustment.

Official Washington last night anxiously awaited details of the torpedoing of the British steamship Persia, on which American citizens were known to have embarked.

While it was realized that reports expected from consular and diplomatic representatives might show that the submarine commander was justified in sinking the vessel, officials were not inclined to minimize the gravity of the situation confronting the United States should it develop that there has been a violation of American rights.

## Relations Again Threatened.

New dangers, it was admitted, threatened the relations between the United States and the central powers, which, seemingly, had just been placed on the road to satisfactory adjustment by the assurances contained in Austria's reply to the second Ancona note.

Should it develop that the submarine was of Austrian nationality, as there apparently is ground for believing, the Vienna government will be given every opportunity to explain. Meantime, the State Department desires that it be determined definitely whether the Persia tried to escape, whether the torpedo was fired at her after or before she had stopped, whether warning was given, and whether the passengers had sufficient time in which to leave the vessel.

Only two official dispatches concerning the sinking of the Persia were received by the State Department yesterday. They were from Consul General Skinner at London, and the information they contained virtually was identical with that in previous dispatches.

Copies immediately were transmitted to President Wilson at Hot Springs, and the department dispatches might be land-served to United States representatives at Alexandria, Egypt, and other ports where survivors might be landed or details of the attack might be available from other sources.

One American citizen aboard the Persia was Robert McNeely, newly appointed consul at Aden. The belief was expressed in official circles last night that had he escaped some report would have been forwarded to the State Department by the consul at Aden.

In the absence of specific details, Secretary Lansing has declined to comment upon the sinking of the Persia. He made it clear that until the nationality of the submarine had been definitely established and the circumstances of the attack were known, no official statement would be made.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

FATE OF U. S. CONSUL  
ON PERSIA IN DOUBTEvery Effort Made to Deter-  
mine Whether Americans  
Aboard Still Are Living.COMPLETE PASSENGER  
LISTS NOT YET ISSUEDAll Indications Point to Casualties  
Ranking Next to Those on  
the Lusitania.

LONDON, January 1.—Next to the Lusitania disaster, the sinking of the liner Persia off Crete Thursday probably means a considerably heavier casualty list than that of any of the passenger-carrying ships that heretofore have fallen victims to the torpedoes of German or Austrian submarines. This deduction is based on the reports that the vessel carried several hundred passengers and crew, and that only four lifeboats got away from the vessel as she went down.

## Hundreds on Board.

Unofficial figures indicate that there were about 160 passengers on board the Persia, a vessel of nearly 3,000 tons, and between 250 and 300 members of the crew. Four boats, each capable of carrying sixty persons, got away, and their occupants were picked up by a steamer bound for Alexandria. It has not been established how many were able to disembark on the small island with regard to the fate of the nearly all aboard the ill-fated vessel perished.

Sixty-one first-class passengers and thirty-three second-class passengers, including eight children, boarded the steamship Persia at London, according to information obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental line. At Marseille thirty-five of the first-class and thirty-five of the second-class passengers were aboard when the vessel was sunk. The company estimates that after deducting the number of passengers leaving the ship at her various ports, call about 160 passengers were aboard when the vessel was sunk.

## McNeely's Fate Not Known.

Every effort is being made by Consul General Skinner to get some information about Robert McNeely, the American consul at Aden, and the two other Americans known to be on the passenger list. The British admiralty informed Mr. Skinner it had no information with regard to the fate of the individual passengers. Mr. Skinner sent a cablegram to the American consulate at Alexandria requesting the consul to ascertain the fate of Consul McNeely and the other Americans.

The British admiralty is endeavoring to issue a list of the actual passengers as soon as possible. At Alexandria requesting the consul to ascertain the fate of Consul McNeely and the other Americans.

The scene of the catastrophe, the seas between the island of Crete and Alexandria, recently has been the graveyard of a number of fine ships, and only a few weeks ago the American tank steamer Petrolite narrowly escaped the guns of a submarine there.

The Persia was the first passenger ship lost by the Peninsular and Oriental line during the war. Just prior to the departure of the vessel from London the company held its annual meeting. Chairman Archibald remarked of the growing anxiety caused by the enlargement of the submarine zone and the loss of the Persia, "It is a law practice was of considerable immunity from casualty for their ships, and added prophetically, 'of course we cannot tell when a disaster may overtake us.'"

The officers on board the Persia, it is learned, were ordinary home porters in the British army.

The crew of the Persia, numbering between 250 and 300 men, were virtually all Lascares.

There was not much cargo aboard the Persia, but she was carrying very heavy mail.

Consul R. N. McNeely  
Accompanied by Brother,  
Editor of Waxhaw Paper

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 1.—Robert McNeely, United States consul at Aden, on board the torpedoed Persia, was accompanied by his brother, Dowd McNeely, until recently editor of the Waxhaw, N. C., Enterprise. It was stated at Monroe station, Dowd McNeely, it is said, was to have been his brother's secretary.

Robert McNeely was born near Waxhaw, N. C., November 11, 1884, the third son of W. H. McNeely, who has ten sons and one daughter. He spent his early years at the University of North Carolina, being in the law school the second year.

(Continued on Second Page.)